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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/786,813	02/25/2004	Shunpei Yamazaki	0553-0399	5131	
	EXAMINER				
CUMMINGS & MEHLER, LTD. SUITE 2850 200 WEST ADAMS STREET			NGUYEN	NGUYEN, KEVIN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2629		
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	•		08/27/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
065 - 4-41 0	10/786,813	YAMAZAKI ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Kevin M. Nguyen	2629				
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the ma earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a code will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tute, cause the application to become Ali	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14	! June 2007.					
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☒ T	his action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	vance except for formal mat	ters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice unde	r <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.C	). 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the applicati	on.	•				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	•					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.	•				
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Exami	iner					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ a		by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del>"</del>				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr		· •				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	·					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•				
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei	gn priority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a)⊠ All b) Some * c) None of:		, , , , , ,				
1. Certified copies of the priority docume	ents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority docume	ents have been received in A	application No				
3. Copies of the certified copies of the p	riority documents have been	received in this National Stage				
application from the International Bure	eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a I	ist of the certified copies not	received.				
•	•					
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		Summary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) 🔲 Notice of I	nformal Patent Application				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6)	<u> </u>				

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## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see pages 8-10, filed 6/14/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-18 under the statutory basis for the previous rejection have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art references.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 1. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cok et al (US 6,911,772) hereinafter Cok.
- 2. As to **claim 1**, figure 3, col. 3, lines 40-48, col. 5, lines 64-67, and col. 6, lines 21-40 of **Cok** teaches a light-emitting device comprising:
- a plurality first light-emitting element for emitting a red color comprising a transparent first electrode, a first layer including an organic compound and touching the

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first electrode, and a transparent second electrode touching the first layer including the organic compound (elements 24R, 19R, 30 and 18);

a second light-emitting element for emitting a green color comprising a transparent third electrode, a second layer including an organic compound and touching the third electrode, and a transparent fourth electrode touching the second layer including the organic compound (elements 24G, 19G, 30 and 18); and

a third light-emitting element for emitting a blue color comprising a transparent fifth electrode, a third layer including an organic compound and touching the fifth electrode, and a transparent sixth electrode touching the third layer including the organic compound (elements 24B, 19B, 30 and 18),

wherein luminescence passing the first electrode and luminescence passing the second electrode are the same in a color coordinate (elements 24R, 30 and 18),

wherein luminescence passing the third electrode and luminescence passing the fourth electrode are the same in the color coordinate (elements 24G, 30 and 18), and wherein luminescence passing the fifth electrode and luminescence passing the sixth electrode are the same in the color coordinate (elements 24B, 30 and 18).

3. As to **claim 2**, figure 3, col. 3, lines 40-48, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 64-67, and col. 6, lines 21-40 of **Cok** teaches a light-emitting device comprising:

a pixel portion having a plurality of light-emitting elements of white having a transparent first electrode, a layer including an organic compound and touching the first electrode, and a transparent second electrode touching the layer including the organic compound (elements RGB, 24R, 24G, 24B, 19R, 30 and 18);

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two color filters which sandwich the light-emitting element (elements 40, 41 and 19); and

wherein transmitted light of three colors transmitted through each the two color filters form approximately the same triangles in a color coordinate as for both luminescence passing a first electrode and luminescence passing a second electrode (elements 24, RGB, 40, 41, the color gamut, 30 and 18; red, green, and blue mix to generate white).

As to claim 3, prior art of figure 5 of Cok conventionally discloses a light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein one of the first electrode and the second electrode is a cathode and the other is an anode of the first light-emitting element, wherein one of the third electrode and the fourth electrode is a cathode and the other is an anode of the second light-emitting element, and wherein one of the fifth electrode and the sixth electrode is a cathode and the other is an anode of the third light-emitting element (elements 113, 103 and 109).

As to claim 4, prior art of figure 5 of Cok conventionally discloses a light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein one of the first electrode and the second electrode is a cathode and the other is an anode of a light-emitting element layer including an organic compound (elements 113, 103 and 109).

As to claim 5, Cok teaches a light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein number of layers to be passed is different between light transmitted through the first electrode and light transmitted through the second electrode, wherein number of layers to be passed is different between light transmitted through the third electrode and light

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transmitted through the fourth electrode, wherein number of layers to be passed is different between light, transmitted through the fifth electrode and light transmitted through the sixth electrode (elements 19B, 19B, 24B, 30, and 18, see col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 64-67, and col. 6, lines 21-40).

As to claim 6, Cok teaches a light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein number of layers to be passed is different between light transmitted through the first electrode and light transmitted through the second electrode (elements 19B, 19B, 24B, 30 and 18, see col. 4, lines 23-43).

As to claim 7, Cok teaches a light-emitting device according to claims 1, wherein a TFT is connected to the first electrode or the second electrode, wherein a TFT is connected to the third electrode or the fourth electrode, and wherein a TFT is connected to the fifth electrode or the sixth electrode (elements 14, 30 and 18, fig. 3, col. 3, lines 6-11).

As to claim 8, Cok teaches a light-emitting device according to claims 1, wherein a TFT is connected to the first electrode or the second electrode (elements 14, 30 and 18, fig. 3, col. 3, lines 6-11).

As to claim 9, Cok teaches a light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein one of the first electrode and the second electrode is a transparent conductive film, the other is a metal thin film transmitting light, wherein one of the third electrode and the fourth electrode is a transparent conductive film, and the other is a metal thin film transmitting light, and wherein one of the fifth electrode and the sixth electrode is a

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transparent conductive film, and the other is a metal thin film transmitting light (elements 30, 18, 50 and 24, see col. 3, line 64 to col. 4, line 20).

As to claim 10, Cok teaches a light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein one of the first electrode and the second electrode is a transparent conductive film, other one of the first electrode and the second electrode is a metal thin film transmitting light (elements 30, 18, 50 and 24, see col. 3, line 64 to col. 4, line 20).

As to claim 11, Cok teaches an electronic appliance including the light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting device is selected from the group consisting of a video camera, a digital camera, a car navigation, a personal computer, or a portable information terminal (Charge Coupled Imaging Devices, col. 3, lines 20-23).

As to claim 12, Cok teaches an electronic appliance including the light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein the light-emitting device is selected from the group consisting of a video camera, a digital camera, a car navigation, a personal computer, or a portable information terminal (Charge Coupled Imaging Devices, col. 3, lines 20-23).

4. As to **claim 13**, figure 3, col. 3, lines 40-48, col. 4, lines 23-43, col. 5, lines 64-67, and col. 6, lines 21-40 of **Cok** teaches a light-emitting device comprising:

a pixel portion having a plurality of light-emitting elements of white having a transparent first electrode, a layer including an organic compound and touching the first electrode, and a transparent second electrode touching the layer including the organic compound;

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two color filters which sandwich the light-emitting element of white (elements RGB, 24R, 24G, 24B, 30, 18, 19R, 40 and 41; red, green, and blue mix to generate

white).

Claim 14 shares the same limitations as those of claim 4 and therefore the rationale for rejection will be the same.

Claim 15 shares the same limitations as those of claim 6 and therefore the rationale for rejection will be the same.

Claim 16 shares the same limitations as those of claim 8 and therefore the rationale for rejection will be the same.

Claim 17 shares the same limitations as those of claim 10 and therefore the rationale for rejection will be the same.

Claim 18 shares the same limitations as those of claim 12 and therefore the rationale for rejection will be the same.

## Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin M. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7697. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-THU from 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard A. Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kevin M. Nguyen/ KEVIN M. NGUYEN Examiner Art Unit 2629

KMN August 23, 2007

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